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institution was established, it was neither unjust nor excessively burdensome. But under the changed condition of ownership and tenure of land, it became all the obnoxious burden that Turgot and contemporary writers pictured it.

At considerable length the author discusses and illustrates statistically the agricultural conditions which confronted the privileged classes, the influence of lack of capital for large and effective agricultural enterprises, the embarrassment which was inseparable from absentee ownership, the various forms and degrees of property rights into which the nobles came by inheritance, and the unsurmountable hindrances to progress in cultivation of lands. In these chapters, the picture of agricultural perplexities is painted clearly and strikingly. A chapter is devoted to a study of farming as conducted by managers of estates and by renters from hereditary owners. The different groups which composed the peasant class of the period, and the predominance of small farmers are traced in the effect they produced on social economic relations and conditions. The closing discussion of the book covers the situation existing when seigneurial rights were increasingly neglected and disregarded; when vast arrearages of all sorts were allowed to accumulate to the distraction of both creditors and debtors; when the inevitable reaction came and the insufficiency of revenue was sought to be repaired by increased rents and the recovery of lands.

The study is of value to the student of social and economic phenomena and to the historian who seeks to get into close touch with casual facts. The narrative is uncolored by any personal interpretation of facts by the writer, and the summary of comparative statistical results is well handled and illuminative.

ROBERT P. SHEPHERD.

NEW BOOKS

BAX, E. B. *The last episode of the French Revolution; being a history of Gracchus Babeuf and the conspiracy of the equals.* (Boston: Small, Maynard. Pp. 271. \$1.50.)

CHATTERTON, A. *Industrial evolution in India.* (Madras: The Hindu Office. Pp. 369. 3s.)

CLERGET, P. *Géographie économique. L'exploitation rationnelle du globe.* (Paris: O. Doin & Fils. 1912. Pp. 473, xii. 5 fr.)

To be reviewed.

CLERGET, P. *La Suisse au XX^e siècle. Etude économique et sociale.* Second edition, revised and enlarged. (Paris: Colin. 1912. 3.50 fr.)

DUPONT DE NEMOURS. *De l'exportation et de l'importation des grains, 1764.* Collection des économistes et des réformateurs sociaux de la France. (Paris: Geuthner. 1911. Pp. xlv, 128.)

JUSTER, J. *Les juifs dans l'empire romain, leur condition, économique, politique et sociale.* Two volumes. (Paris: Geuthner. 1912. 30 fr.)

KENNARD, H. P. *The Russian year book.* (New York: Macmillan. 1912.) Intended for the merchant and investor, it contains accounts of Russian commercial law, the rights of foreigners, and a translation of the Russian customs tariff.

LLOYD, C. *Henry Demarest Lloyd 1847-1903; a biography.* Introduction by C. E. RUSSELL. Two volumes. (New York: Putnam. 1912. Pp. 18, 308; 9, 390. \$5.00.)

LORENZ, C. *Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland.* (New York: A. S. Barnes Co. 1912. Pp. 203. \$1.00.)

LOUIS, P. *Le travail dans le monde romain. Histoire universelle du travail.* (Paris: Alcan. 1912. Pp. 416. 5 fr.)

MAYER, S. *Ein jüdischer Kaufmann, 1831-1911.* (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1912. 6 m.) Obliged because of failing eyesight to give up academic study of economic questions, the writer of these memoirs became a manufacturer and merchant; and thus, through his close contact with public problems, exerted great influence over the commerce and industry of Austria, especially in developing export trade. Born and reared in the Ghetto, he is able to trace from an intimate knowledge the business life of the Jews, its significance, and their relations toward Christians.

MESSERI, E. *50 Anni di vita economica e finanziaria Italiana.* (Rome: Loescher & Co. 1912. 10 1.)

MIM, S. L. *The commercial policy of Colbert toward the French West Indies.* (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1912.)

MUNSTERBERG, O. *Die wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse des Ostens.* (Berlin: L. Simion. 1912. 2 m.)

PLATON, G. *Les banquiers dans la législation de Justinien.* Part I. (Paris: Larose et Tenin. 1912. 5 fr.)

POOLE, R. L. *The exchequer in the twelfth century.* Ford lectures. (London: Oxford University Press. 1912.)

QUESSETTE, F. *L'administration financière des états de Bretagne de*

1689 à 1715. La Bretagne et les pays celtiques, 2^e serie. (Paris: H. Champion. 1912. 6 fr.)

RACHEL, H. *Die Handels-, Zoll- und Akzisepolitik Brandenburg-Preussens bis 1713.* (Berlin: P. Parey. 1911. Pp. xix, 922. 23 m.)

REINACH, T. *L'anarchie monétaire et ses remèdes chez les anciens Grecs.* (Paris: Imprimerie nationale. 1911. Pp. 14.)

ROBINSON, F. P. *The trade of the East India Company from 1709 to 1818.* (London: Cambridge University Press.)

ROSE, J. H. and others. *Germany in the 19th century.* (Manchester: Sherratt & Hughes. Pp. 160. 2s. 6d.)

Ross, E. A. *Changing America.* (New York: Century Co. 1912. Pp. 236. \$1.20.)
To be reviewed.

ROST, H. *Die wirtschaftliche und kulturelle Lage der deutschen Katholiken.* (Cologne: Bachem. 1911. Pp. 219. 5 m.)

SAINSBURY, E. B. *A calendar of the court minutes etc. of the East India Company, 1644-1649.* Introduction and notes by WILLIAM FOSTER. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1912. Pp. xxviii, 424. 12s. 6d.)

SAINT-LEON, M. *Histoire des corporations de métiers, depuis leurs origines jusqu'à leur suppression en 1791, suivie d'une étude sur l'évolution de l'idée corporative.* (Paris: Alcan. 1912.)

SANTORO, M. *L'Italia nei suoi progressi economici dal 1860 al 1910, con prefazione dell'avv. ANTONIO MONZILLI.* (Roma: tip. Popolare. 1911. Pp. xxvii, 522. 10 1.)

SCHACHNER, R. *Australien und Neuseeland: Land, Leute und Wirtschaft.* Aus "Natur und Geisteswelt." (Leipzig: B. G. Teubner. Pp. 120. 1.25 m.)

SCHNELL, H. *Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Deutschlands im 19. Jahrhundert.* Fortschritt-Bibliothek, 9. (Munich: Buchh. Nationalverein. 1912. Pp. 30. 0.30 m.)

SEGALL. *Die beruflichen und sozialen Verhältnisse der Juden in Deutschland.* (Berlin: M. Schildberger. 1912. 2.40 m.)

SPEER, R. E. *South American problems.* (New York: Student Volunteer Movement. 1912. Pp. 270, illus. 75c.)

STECKELMACHER, M. *Randbemerkungen zu Werner Sombart's "Die Juden und das Wirtschaftsleben."* (Berlin: L. Simion. 1912. Pp. 63. 1.20 m.)
To be reviewed.

TAHON, V. *L'organisation sociale des ouvriers du fer au moyen-âge.* (Malines: L. & A. Godenne. 1911. Pp. 33. 2 fr.)

TARIS, E. *La Russie et ses richesses.* (Paris: P. Roger & Cie. 1912.)

WEBSTER, H. *Rest days: a sociological study.* University of Nebraska studies, XI, 1-2. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska. 1911. Pp. 158.)

An exhaustive and scholarly study of holy days, "evil days" and rest days among the primitive peoples. Includes an investigation of the origin of the Hebrew Sabbath.

WOLF, J. *Die Volkswirtschaft der Gegenwart und Zukunft.* (Leipzig: A. Deichert. 1912. Pp. 335. 6.50 m.)

ZIMMERN, A. E. *The Greek commonwealth: politics and economics in fifth-century Athens.* (Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1911. Pp. 454.)

— *The Baltimore book; a resumé of the commercial, industrial and financial resources, municipal activities and general development of the city of Baltimore.* By WILBUR F. COYLE, city librarian. (Baltimore: Summers Printing Co. 1912. Pp. 130.)

— *China, social and economic conditions.* Annals, Vol. XXXIX. (Philadelphia: Am. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 1912. Pp. 179-220.)

Includes "Causes of Chinese emigration," by Pyau Ling; "China: geography and resources," by G. B. Roorbach; "American commercial interests in Manchuria," by D. G. Munro.

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

Principles of Rural Economics. By THOMAS NIXON CARVER. (Boston: Ginn and Company. 1911. Pp. xviii, 386. \$1.30.)

This book contains six chapters. The first deals with ways of getting a living, especially with farming; here economic and uneconomic methods are contrasted. Uneconomic methods of getting a living "include all those occupations in which one's success depends upon one's power to destroy, to injure, or to deceive"; economic methods are classified as primary industries, secondary industries, and personal services. Farming is, of course, put at the top of the list of primary industries. The second chapter (pp. 29-116) is devoted to an historical sketch of modern agriculture; the third (pp. 117-222) contains an elaborate discussion of the economic characteristics of the factors of production. Especial attention is given to the law of diminishing returns and to methods of economizing land, labor, and capital. The fourth chapter, containing 65 pages, is devoted to management as a factor in agricultural production. It includes a treatment of the economic principle of farm organization and management, of great